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## Body Image and Psychosexual Functioning in Late-Identified Indonesian Treated and Untreated Patients with a Disorder of Sex Development

**Introduction:** In Indonesia treatment for disorder of sex development (DSD) recently became more accessible for a large group of patients. In these patients the DSD condition had been identified lately. The patients, untreated before they entered our clinic, suffered from genital ambiguity and ambiguous appearance due to the development of secondary sex characteristics not in line with the gender of rearing.

**Objective:** To investigate body image and psychosexual functioning in lately identified treated and untreated male and female Indonesian patients with DSD.

**Material and Methods Patients:** 22 female (17 untreated, 5 treated) and 20 male (8 untreated, 12 treated) patients aged 18-41 years were compared to 22 healthy control females and 20 healthy control males matched for gender, age and rural or urban living area.

**Measurements:** Indonesian adapted Body Image Scale (BIS), the Female Sexual Distress Scale-Revised (FSDS-R), the Female Sexual Functioning Index (FSFI), the Male Sexual Health Questionnaire (MSHQ), and the Klein Sexual Orientation Grid (KSOG).

**Statistics:** Comparisons between males and females were evaluated with Fisher's Exact Test.

**Results:** BIS Female patients felt dissatisfied with their primary and tended to be dissatisfied with their secondary sex characteristic but felt satisfied with all other body parts. Male patients did not report any dissatisfaction.

**FSFI & FSDS-R:** None of the females with DSD had been married and never had been engaged in sexual relationships. The majority of control females had been married. These differences in sexual experiences between groups made comparison on FSFI inappropriate. Results: on the FSDS-R showed that both treated and untreated women with DSD experienced much sexual distress. On the MSHQ, male patients reported more problems in ejaculation and lower sexual satisfaction than controls. The KSOG shows that 10% of males and 10% of females with DSD considered themselves mainly heterosexual whereas all control subjects considered themselves exclusively heterosexual.

**Conclusions:** With respect to body image female patients disliked their sex characteristics but liked all other body parts. They experienced more sexual distress than controls. Female subjects were open in disclosing their concern on body ambiguity and sexual functioning while particularly most male patients seem to retain such information. Indonesian taboo to discuss sexuality and the female interviewer may have introduced a bias.

**Keywords:** DSD, late identified, body image, psychosexual, Indonesia

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